TEMPERANCE TRIUMPHANT AND GROG STOPPED.

Glerification Meeting at the Tabernacle.

Messrs. Cuyler, Culver, Wakeley, &c.

THE BOUQUET MAN ON THE PLATFORM,

There was a grand temperance demonstration last exemple in the Breadway Tabernacle. The friends of a Prohibitory Liquor bill met to congratulate each other on the late passage of such a bid by the Legislature of this State. The weeting was called by the New York Temperance Albiance. The call itself sounded of triumph. It contained such pithy and spirit stirring sentences as these:—"Temperance Triumphant," "Maine Law Victorious in the Empire State," "Friends of Freedem, Humanity, and Temperance, come and lat us religion. torious in the Empire State;" "Friends of Freedom, Humanity, and Temperanes, come and let us rejoice in this glorious victory," &c., &c., &c. The call was very largely responded to—the fair sex being, however, as areal, in a large majority. The ladies should beware how they give the light of their commensues to such restrictive principles and movements. The famatics who have moved heaven and carth to stop mea's grog may some of these days turn round to Statestism, and denounce matrimony as a curse. They are incapable of appreciating the excel-lent sentiment which runs through that fine old German

And when my maiden kisses me,
I'll fearcy I the Sultan be,
And when my cherry glass I tope
I'll factor that I am the l'ope.
And so, the maddens should not discourage too much
the induspance of their sweethearts in the cherry glass,
est, becoming too cold blooded, they might grow careess about the kisses.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of
fir. Joseph Simpson, as President.

Mr. Joseph Empson, as President.

The Charrany said he was one of the Vice Presidents of the alliance, and in the absence of the Presidents at Alliany, it was his duty to take the chair; he, he wever, thanked the meeting for the mannimity with which it responded to his nomination. They had met to congratulate each other on the triumph of principle and right; not to gloat over bloodshed and victory in hattie, but to rejoice over a victory, the consequences of which will restore lost husbands to wives, lost children to parents, and lost parents to children. (Applause) They had met to rejoice that in the Empire State a Legulature was found bold enough to enact a Prohibitry Liquor law. (Applause) It is the Maine law in more than one sense, insamuch as it will tend to restore fallers man to his position in society, which is the main position for man to occupy. They had met to rejoice at the passage of the law, and at its signature by our noble Governor, hyror H. Clark. (Applause) Let them not, he wewer, triumph unreasonably over a railen fee, but persue a course of dignified forbearance. He rejoiced that for once, too, they had a Mayor who would execute that law. (Applause.) The Chair again arcturned thanks for the unanimity with which his nomination had been received, and he introduced to the meeting the Hew. Mr. Cuyler, who offered up prayer.

The general the The Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting were then reed and approved.

These officers, cleryynen present, and the officers of temperance succiations were invited to take seats on the platform. A few persons availed themselves of the invitation.

Rev. Mr. Cuyler, again came forward and addressed

temperance associations were invited to take seats on the pistform. A few persons availed themselves of the invitation.

Rev. Mr. Curuzo again came forward and addressed the meeting—Friends and fellow victors, such a meeting as this means as mething. This is but the first of the section of meeting—Friends and fellow victors, such a meeting as this means as mething. This is but the first of the section of meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the person of them. When he opened this morning, that live temperance spays, the New York Tribune, which comes to his door as segularly as the miliman, and with as little smell of alcohed shout it, he as w his name amougated as one of the speakers, and pleasantly responded to it.

Here the old greatleman—not the young one—known about two as the Bouquet Man, came on the platform with three hamdones bouquets, which he placed on the table in freat of the apsaker. The movement was acknowledged by issupher and applause from the audisnoe. Mr. Ouvran constitued—Oh, what an array of pleasant things, and what a comparison with the pleasant thoughts which have come into the heart of many sorrowing wife. We accept it and rejude at it as themblem of the sudding of hope, after the disappoint ment we expectenced last year. Almost like Laurna seming forth from the tomb, our hope, which were then (dashed, are now revived, and a governor—Capplause)—seem to have been resurrectionised for us. We hailed this law as the morning star, the harbinger of the sun of peace and light about to rise upon us. (Applause). Had they not a right to rejoice at the intention of the principle which spruage to have had an instinctive foretnought of its infloance, when it adopted as its motto the ittle word "drigo," (I direct.) But described to night? Had they not a right to rejoice at the intention of the word grain is now past; and if the temperance men had not been trembling with anxiety for the last three weeks, their joy would not have had an instinctive foretnought of its infloance, when i

Carlyle says. "It is wonderful how long a rotten pass will stand if mobed, but now it has failen for ever. (Applause.) The ageacter went on to congratulate women on the victory they had schieved, in having this law enacted. Home passes say, that though the law is good in theory, it cannot be executed. He had confidence enough, however, in the American people to believe it would be enforced. It has been enforced elsewhere, and what man has done he can de again. By the time five hundred run sellers are driven out of their business, some of them will betake themselves to other business, and hundreds more effile off to Nebraska. If any continue to sell liquer they must do it in a clandesume meaner, burrowing in eat of the way places When it comes to that point it looks sessething like progress. It is a long way in the right direction. He supposed there would be, in that manner, a large quantity sold; but if you built a dam across a river, it could not e made no tight but that some waters would escape. It is a blessing its the Mquer dealers to get out of the

In the right direction. He supposed there would be, in that manner, a large quantity sold; but if you built a dam across a river, it could not to made so tight but that some waters would escape. It is a blessing to the Neuer dealers to get out of the traffic, and it is a blessing to us to get them out of the first, a curre to those who are engaged in it. Let us, therefore, have the right kind of magistrates to enforce this and every other law. If you want a good Mayor, take care to make him out of the right sort of wood, (Laughter and applause.) Get the right sort of officers—a man who has in him a back-bone—a man who has the great community of interests is above man and above party. That is the first thing. Then, when you get the right kind of man, see that he is properly supported, and if people in the capital cannot see that New York has got the best sort of Mayor, and go and revils his character, rally to his support, and fling back such dealerally stander. (Applaus) Next, have faith. Believe in the great principus of the law. We have get a sound ship under us, and the truth God above us, as the pilot who will guide us in this way of beneficence. We want that spirit of faith. We want the spirit which prompted twenty or thirty Spanlards to follow Pizarro. He drew a line with his aword in the sand of Peru, and said to his followers. "You who greder case to horn and gold, return to Spain; let all others follow me." Fifteen or twenty imped over the time, and the rest followd. He had faith in his sweed, faith in himself, faith in his followers. We have more than that. We have the weapony of heaven to support us, and there is no fear of faiture. The speaker here great a sote of congratulation from Neal Bow, whom he termed the Columbus of the movement. But it was easid, he continued, by a mouse in the wall we see the principle of prohibition. The meaning the hard we have such the said as it stands in Maine, in Massac

for the second, the offeeder must walk into the penitentiary for three months. (Lawghter and appiause.) Now, though our excellent friends of the Aster and Irring might think nothing of paying the fine, they will pause, you may depend, before they will subject themselves to the despianable penalty of spending their eventuge in prison. One of the best features in the Maine law is, after all, the search and seizure clause. That we must look after. Every sheriff, deputy sheriff and police officer, is bound to attend to the execution of this law; and so if you see a violation of it, you may just wank up to a "star," and say: "There, now do your duty." If they do not do their duty they will find that they will lose their places: and that consideration will have its effect. I found this morning, (he said) the New York Herald uttering some lawbrices notes about the loss which this law would inflied. It gives the statistics of the quantity of grain consumed by the distillers and hrewers of the State, and the mountful tone of this paper is, that we shall not have these 0,000,000 gallons of whiskey manufactured, and that we shall have 00,000 eash broken faces and heads. The speaker proceeded to read, amid great is aughter, the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the HERALD:—

This law, if unforced, will be the making of forces. Thou sands of our ditiens, especially on Sunday, will repair to llebeken. Wechawken, Birraen lieights, Shrewshury, and all along shore, to enjoy their laser blue and other isterilicate refreshments. And as it will be dangerous to be found drunk here, these Jersey their laser blue and other isterilicate refreshments. And as it will be dangerous to be found affined the third sheeping and they want of the state of millions of deliars in the course of a single summer. Concy Island will become a waste; the Governor, bag and begange, will have to pack ever to Jersey.

A Votcz.—Three theses for it. (Cheers and hisses)

The speaker went on the comment, with very questionable property and cell

ion.

d. That the act of Governor Clark, in approving for the suppression of intemperance and crime, efformed a work that will send a thrill of joy and in many a rom-cursed family, and restore prod. In applices to many a scattered and reined d.

ther immediately Maine Law Minute Men in every town, village, and hamlet, for the purpose of putting the law in force, and executing it on the first day of its going into operation.

Resolved, That in view of the high moral attitude taken by his Honor Fernando Wood, Mayor of this city, in enforcing the existing laws against gamoling houses, porter houses, and other dense of iniquity and erime, that we have the greatest confidence in his courage, energy and determination to execute the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor law against all officers, welves to swelten him by all kemorable means in our power, hoping and believing that he will issue his official proulemation on the first Tuesday in May next warning all violaters of the law that he will execute it at all hazards, and to the full execut of his official power.

Resolved, That to our fellow citizens throughout the Union we send our joyful greetings, and say that the Kmpire State has proclaimed to the world her declaration of independence from the tyrannical despotism of harroom politicians and porter house, nominations, and that on the Pourting and that he is redeemed, regreerated and disentiralled from the curre and shame of seeing laws upon her statute books logalising a business that produces nothing but beggery, bloodshed and crime.

Rev. Mr. Mattison spoke to the resolutions. He wished it to be known that not only was he here, but that he sympathized with the entitusiasm of the meeting. He had an hour a speech prepared, but he would practice rell denial and leave the meeting to be addressed by other and abler men. Not only had they the right law, but they had it at the right time. Providence is never in a hurry. If the law had not been voted last year, no one knew whether it would have been executed. The election of Mayor Wood in opposition to temperance votes reminded him of that text in the new Testament—"be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby you may entertain angels unawares."

The question was put, and the resolutions were unanimo

were levied to detray the expenses of the meeting—the chairman announcing that the andience would be subsequently addressed by Rev. Mr. Wakely, who, he raid, was so constituted that he could not speak till after the money was put down.

The collection having been taken up, the meeting was next addressed by the Rev. J. B. Wavely, the same goatleman who, a few weeks ago, delivered the function over the dead body of — Bill Poole! He saked, What more did they, want to-night they had the gospel, and they had the flowers—Bouquet Man, (loquiter, in a rather squeaking voice) I only brought them here for a show.

SPRAKIE.—Yes, and a nice show they make. (Laughter.) It was good, he said, to be here. The genius of temperance was here, and spread its folds over them. It was known to some of them that he was the officialing ministic at the obsequies of the late Bill Poole. (Senastion, Well, he would state that the physician told nim that Poole had said before he died, the most thing he regretted was, that he had opened his grog shop, and the first thing he would be if sprayed, would be to close it up. He (the speaker) had, in his address on that occasion, alluded to the robberies and murders which result from these liquor saloons; and he was called on by a lady a few days afterwards, who said to him. "You but my husband's feelings very much the other day. He keeps a liquor saloon, and you spoke of the murders and robberies perpetrated out of them. His feelings are hurt, and he declares he will close the basiness." (Laughter) There are many whose feelings are hurt by it. The owners of the property on which these soloons are, have their feelings burt; and those who are used to be most gloriously "corned," have their feelings hurt, and those who are used to be most gloriously "corned," have their feelings hurt, and those who are used to be not gloriously "corned," have their feelings hurt, and those who are used to be most gloriously "corned," have their feelings hurt, and those who are used to be most gloriously "corned," hav

Fire in New York.

Fire in Prail Street.—Yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable at No. 557 Pearl street, which, together with a small frame segar store, on the east side, was entirely destroyed; loss estimated at about \$500, on which there was no insurance. The fire extended to No. 539 Pearl street, a frame building, occupied by Mr. S. Bufern as a lager bier selcon and boot and shoe shop; the roof and part of the side of the building was burned, and some damage done by cutting through the floor. The building is owned by Mr. Noah Worrel, and damaged about \$100. Insured in the North River Insurance Company or \$1,000. Mr. S. Rufern's loss, by water, &, is about \$100. Insured in the Citisens' insurance Co. for \$900.

Fire in Eigern Avenue.—Between 1 and 2 o'clo it yesterday merning, a fire was discovered in a back base First N Edgirii Avenue. Between 1 and 20 clock year-terday morning, a fire was discovered in a back base ment of No. 176 Eighth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Lynn who keeps a millinery establishment up stairs. The fire was found amongst a lot of old rags, in the back base-ment. It was soon put out with a few pails of water. It seems a fire occurred in the like manner some little time ago. No damage. FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, between

First in South Stitutt.—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building owned and occupied by Howland & Aspinwa'l, No. 64 South street. It originated on the south side of the attic among some chests containing books, papers, &c., that had been there for upwards or six years; no smoking is allowed in the building, nor are lights at any time need if the attic, as it is lighted by a skylight. The incide of the roof was on fire when first discovered, but was soon exceeding the building will not be much, as only about one half of the roof was centroyed; the principal damage will be by water. The building was insured for \$10 000, and the merchandles, consisting principally of four and teas, was insured for \$40,000, in the Merchants', National, Washington and Eagle Insurance Companies. The dead ge to the merchandles will probably amount to \$1,000 or \$7,000. Less on the building will be about \$500.

Police Intelligence.

THE LATA \$5,000 ROBBERT IN DUANS STREET—ARBEST OF ANOTHER OF THE PARCIES ALLEGED TO HE IMPLICA. "ID IN THE THEFT—THE FURSUIT AND COMMITTEE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER On the 23d ult. we published an account of a suco

On the 23d uit. Pe published an accessary of a success ful robbery perpetraced upon a German merchant, doing burners in William sizest, by two protitutes, in a notorious den in Duane street, by which the unfortunate dupe leas the round sum of \$3,000. Some days after the burness in Willism size-ti, by two prestitutes, in a notoriona den in Duane street, by which the unfortunate
dupe leat the round sum of \$3,000. Some days after the
diacovery of the robbery, two women, named Catherine
Smith, a las "Little Slippers," and Moll Hodges, wers
arrested by officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, on
charge of the larceny. They were taken before Justice
Ostorne, and committed to prinon. The stolen money
was not recovered at the time, and very little trace of it
could be obtained; but it was thought by this officer
that Moll Hodges. 'Over had got the proceeds of the
haul, and fied from the city with the same.
Great difficulty was encountered in getting reliable
information as to the exact whereabouts of Moll's lover,
but at length the fax twa ciscovered by Sergeant Smith,
of the First Dirice Police Court, who, luckily, got possession of a letter from this city. This piece of information
of course, helped to unravel the mystery that seemed at
first to surround the case. The letter was dated from
one of the Western Sitates, where the writer, in a flash
pursse, stated that he had obtained a raise of six thousand
pounds from a man in New York, and was about to buy
a farm and settle himself down tog the remainder of his
days. Strongly suspecting thad the Western Siton, and placed the
same in the hands of Fergan I mith and officer Webb,
of the Firth ward police, for execution. Accordingly,
these officers started West about a week ago, with the view
of capturing the supposed accomplice. Proceeding to
Detroit they made diligent inquiries after the fugitive,
but could not get any satisfactory information as to his
whereabours. Leaving Detroit, the officers started for
Chicago, whither they were in search of asking him if there
was a letter in the post office for him. The description
of the person they were in search of asking him if there
was letter in the post office for him. The description
of the person they were in search of asking him if there
was better in the post office of him. Recivi

rested him at Cold Water.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED ABORTION.

A few days ago a complaint was made before Justice Bogart, at the Lower Police Court, against four persons, named Thomas Cudhirth and his wife, of Bleecker street, Mrs. Whiley, a seamstress in their employ, and a Mrs. E. D. Coles, for an attempt to produce abortion upon the person of Anna Nesson, now residing at 173 Varick street. The affidavit was drawn up, it is alleged, by a lawyer named Cole, the husband of Mrs. Cole, one of the defendants, who has not for many years lived on amicable terms with his wife, and in the present case has become the counsel for the complainant against his own wife and three of her friends, people of highly respeciable character, and living it good style in Bleecker street. The megistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, who were brought into Court yesterday, by officer Bennet of the reserve corps. The following is the complaint against the accused.

Nate of New York City and County of New York, similar the complaint against the accused.

Nate of New York City and County of New York, similar the August of New York, and Thomas Cudhirth in Elecker street, between the most not September, A. D. 1804, she went to service in the house of Thomas Cudhirth the Receiver street, between Charles and Perryt that shorty there here to and into the room of this deponent, which deponent stale to and into the room of this deponent, which deponent declined; that said Cubhirth inside, and there end deponent unless she would comply, with violence; that asid Cudhirth them, against her will, with physical force, did seduce deponent; that deponent is now in the family way by the said Thomas Cudbirth, and no other; that at the time of the first connection aforesaid and after deponent became enterte, or in the family way, deponent informed the said Cudbirth of the fact; said Cuddirth told deponent that he

by said Cudhirth, east away to Philadelphia, for the purpose of having the abortion procursed that deponent was sent also by the said Thomas Cudhirth, with Mrs. Wiley, a servant now in said Thomas Cudhirth, with Mrs. Wiley, a servant of New York, for the purpose of having an abortion precured, on the person of this deponent. Deponent further says that all and every meaded present. Deponent further says that all and every mead to be person. Thomas Cudhirth, Mrs. Cudhirth, Mrs. Willey and Mrs. E. D. Cole—to have an abortion procured on the person of this deponent; that she prays the aid of the people in her hebalf, Ac, and that she is convinced that it was their intention to have the abortion produced, or, by the medicines administered, to cause the death of deponent.

Sworn to and before me this sixth day of April, 1855.

Re-sworn before me this minth day of April, 1855. A. Bocart, Police Justice.

The magistrate leid the accused to bail in the sam of

Re-sworn before me this ninth day of April, 1800. A. Bo-cars, Folice Justice.

The magistrate held the accused to ball in the sam of \$2,000 each, to answer. Ball was immediately produced. Mr. Peter T. Bow, of No. 11 Christopher atreet, being their security. The accused state that the wholematter is a conspiracy on the part of the comprainant's lawyer, to extort money.

CHARGE DY PORGERY.

Lyman Cobb and J. T. Hallet were arrested last evening, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, of the Mayor's office, dearged with having forged the certification to a check for \$28, drawn on the Mechanics' Hank. The accused were taken into custody by officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, who conveyed them to the Third ward station bouse, and there had them locked up for examination, to come off before Justice Osborne this moraing.

The Fire Department Semi-Annual Meetings The semi-annual meeting of the Fire Department of our city was held last night in the lecture room of the Stuy vesant Institute. This was an exciting meeting inasmuch as four Fire Wardens were to be elected, and there were several tickets in the field. The electioneer

Number of buildings from which violations have been removed outing the asme time. 1 814
Nomber of violations not attended to 283
Number of beildings examined by Wardens, and found to be complained of unjustly. 324
Quantity of gunpowder seized by Wardens from May, 1850, to April, 1855, was I, 116 kegs and 40
beses, containing. 200 May 116 kegs and 40
beses, containing. 200 May 116 kegs and 40
beses, containing. 200 May 200 May

election of the three remaining Wardens.

Official.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Fig.—His Excellency the Governor of Coney Island
has directed me to contradict the remarks which appeared in jour paper this day, wherein you say that he
is about to remove to Bobben, has not bargans. I beg
to state that it is not the intent of his Excellancy to forsale his domicil, but to remain quietly and sell his flus
ports, sherriss, Madeiras, hocks, Burgundies, clarets,
champagnes, brandles, rem, gin, &c. &c. but he thinks
that the time is approximing when the Know Nothings
will most effectually put down all those stupid imms, and
we may have smoog us snough of the true Holland and
Haguenot blood to save the State.

By order of his Excellence. JOHN STRUMP, Sec'y.
Controlledand, April 16, 1 100.

The Mayor's Office.

THE SARDINIAN PAUPEN'S AGAIN AND THE COMMESSIONERS OF ABIGNATION.

It appears that a large number of the Serdinians who arrived in this city by the Des uces,'s are in a state of destitution. The Commissioners of Emigration have been applied to by some of them, but they have absolutely refused to render them any assistance, slichough they have received five thousand dollars from the Sardinian Censul to be appropriated to the reflect of them any assistance, although they have received five thousand dollars from the Sardinian Censul to be appropriated to the reflect of them who were unable to provide for themselves, and gave their word that they would not be chargeable to the city. This, however, is only in accordance with their conduct in similar cases before. We hope the Mayor will look into this matter, and have a thorough investigation of it. The Commissioners require acctors overhuning, suce as that they have already received at his hands the following letter apeaks for itself.—

New York, April 10, 1855.

To His Hiner, Fernando Woor, Mayor of New York:—

The undersigned, one of the refugees brought to this city on board the Sardinian frigate Des Geneys, takes the thierty of informing your Honor that, for the last two weeks i have been left destitute, and the Commissioners of Kmigration have refused to pay my beard or afford me any pseumiary assistance. The undersigned is also helpless of the right hand for want of medical rangeles. Having no acquaintance of Yseads in this city, and the Cammissioners of Emigration of the Commissioners of Emigration of the Progressioners of the Progressioners of the progression of the progression of the commissioners of the progression of the progression of the commissioners of the progression of the commissioners of the progression of the progression

BATHOLOMEW RAZZOLINA, No. 7 GOIG arrest.

The New COROON WATER RASENVOR.

The following letter was received by Mayor Woolf from Mr. Van Schaigh, President of the Grobn Aguadant lepartment, in answer to a communication addressed to that gentleman, relative to the new reservoir.

New York, April 3, 1855.

New York, April 3, 1855.

Dear Sir.—Having recommended in 1844, and again in leit, the subject of a new reservoir to the consideration of the Common Conneil, in the belief that it would in a few years become indispensible for the safety and protection of the Common (one), I proceed to answer your inquirite with the greatest pleasure and alacrity, in the hope that an exhibition of some facts may onable you to urge the Commission tory and final report to the Sapreme Court.

In 1763, Joseph Brown, of Westchester, proposed that 300,000 gallons of water should be brought from the Broan river, doming that a liberal supply for every twenty-four forms. The population of the oldy was then about 55 00. In the protection of the sum of the su

June 30, 1803, and from an appropriation made of the common Council for those and other services, and expenses to be incurred before and upon the commencement of the work. The payment to these commissioners formed one of the items which made sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the department that \$60,000 mode sy the estimate of the system of the end of the property of the commissioners would be delivered to the continuation of the court, would be delivered to the continuation of the continuation of the estimate of the construction of the result of the commissioners commenced their sitting. The state of the system of the estimate of the their states of the estimate of the their states of the estimate of the system of the estimate of the e

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

A young man named George Edding, of New Jersey was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary on the Howard Hotel. It appears that Edding put up at the hotel on Monday evening, and about midnight was heard opening the doors of several of the boarders and entering their rooms. Some of the employes heard him, and one of the Semales picked up a bunch of skeleton keys under his swindow, which it is supposed he three out to avoid devestion. After a brief statement of these particulars by the proprietor of the hotel to Justice Osborn, the accused was committed for examination.

LOST CHILD.

Mrs. Flizabeth Flaher, of Southport, Coms., appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that she had, while shopping in Grand street, near St. Mary's church, on the 28th of March hast, lost her daughter, a child about two years and a half old. She was dressed in a yellow and black calloo frock, white pantalettes, marcon colored quitted hood, lined with pink ribbon; a red and black plaid rack, lined with blue muslin; and new black laced shoes. Her mother requests that any information of her caughter's whereaboute will be left at the residence of Mr. Jacob Marks, No. 28 Fitt street.

THE LIQUOR DEALEMER AGAIN.

of her caughter's whereabouts will be left at the residence of Mr. Jacob Marks, No. 25 Pitt street.

THE LIQUOR DRALEMS AGAIN.

Fince the decision of Justice Osborne has been made in the liquor cases, a large number of parties complained of have appeared at the Mayor's office and paid their fines. We presume the rest will yield obedience to the law and do likewise.

Coroner's Office.

ALLEGED CASE OF HOMICIDE—SURIAL OF THE BODY—THE CONOMER NOT NOTIFIED.

Yesterday morning information was received at the Coroner's office, that a German named George Weaver, who was struck on the head with a paving stone, in the Elevanth ward, by two drunken men, about 'wo weeks ago, had died from the injuries received, and had been buried on Ward's Island, without the usual notice of the fact being made at the Coroner's office. The communication given below will explain the whole matter—

ELEVENTH PATROL DEFRICT.

TO THE CORONER—

ELEVENTH PATROL DEFRICT.

being made at the Coroner's office. The communication given below will explain the whole matter —

ELEVENTH PATHOL DISTRICT.

TO THE CORONER.

SIR—On Friday night of March Nith last, about cloven of clock P. M., officers Lake and Fargo, of this district, arrested two young men for viciently ainsulting a young German, in Eleventh street, by throwing a stone, which street the German on the back part of the hear, breaking in his skull. The prisoners were brought to this office and locked up until merning, when they were sent to the Third district police court. The German was also brought to this office, and Dr. Nichols was sent for, who dressed his wound as well as he ceutid, after which he was conveyed home to Eleventh etect, and from thomes to the hospital on Ward's Island, where he died last Friday. Officer Lake was a witness to the act—saw the stone thrown by John Moldy. The other prisoner's name is Andrew Manhally. They were both drawn and disorderly at the time. The decased's name was Geo. Weater, and he worked at 228 Helventh street, in a biskery Joseph Smith, George Bech, Adam Fisher, of 238 Eleventh treet, are witnessed and also become French and Michael of the injured men this eventue.

April 9th, 1966.

The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Commer. Great censure should be attached to some parties for allowing the body to be buried without the usual actification being made at the Coroner's office. That the decessed made permitted the burial of the decessed without even influenting to the Coroner that such a case had come under their observation. The case should be properly looked in a, and just blasse be east upon those who carelessiy parentited the burial of the Germand properly looked in a, and just blasse be east upon those who carelessiy parentited the burial of the Germand properly looked in a, and just blasse be east upon those who carelessiy parentited the burial of the Germand properly looked in a, and just blasse be east upon these who carelessiy parentited the burial of the Germand

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendments ma to the Lunatic Asylum bill, giving the appointment

to the Lunslic Asylum bill, giving the appointment of Commissioners to the Gove. "Nor.

Mr. Spracus reported favor, why on the hill authorizing hanks to act as agents in the transfer of stock.

Mr. W. CLARK called up the bill," authorizing lilegitimate children to inherit from their factors, which, after debates, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Buckerson reported a bill to fix the par value of the old stock of the Harben Railroad Company.

Mr. Crosar presented a report from the select Committee, on the bill allowing illegitimate children to inherit from their fathers, and reported the bill complete. The President said to Select Committee had from named yet.

Mr. Crosur east that the bill had been thought be him, and that he supposed he was on the Select Committee.

Mr. House separate complete Mr. Whitney's bill to prevent paupers and criminals from being brought tato this State from foreign countries.

Mr. Hurs reported complete Mr. Whitney's bill to prevent paupers moved its reference to the Commission act.

Mr. Hursmans moved its reference to the Commission of the Which. Lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Lasking disarded.

Mr. Pixid infractuced a bill to allow the Canal Commissioners to let out the canal repairs by contract.

Referred to the Canal Committee, and reported by them forthwith.

Mr. W. Chank lield on the table certain resolutions

Referred to the Canal Committee, and reported by them forthwith.

Mr. W. Chank laid on the table certain resolutions propounding inquiries to Trinity church Corporation concerning its funds, charter, resources, number of communicants, churches to whom help is afforded, and other things.

The special order, the additional mill tax bill, was taken up, debated, and progress reported, to a wait the action of the Assembly upon the bill respecting the State finances, the pending question being a motion made by Mr. Bishop to strike out enacting clause.

BLIGHTON TRANSPORTED.

made by Mr. Bishop to strike out enacting clause.

Mr. WILLIAMS, making appropriations for the support of government for the fiscal year.

Mr. Halsky, relative to Atlantic avenue, Schuyler, street, &c., in Brooklyn city. "Taird reading.

Mr. Horshus, to amend the act censolidating Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c.

Mr. Hurchins moved to refer the bilt to the committee of the whole. Lost—It to 8—report of committee agreed to ano bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Murson, to extend the time to complete the Buffalo and New York city railroad.

Ms. Brooks, to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in New York city.

Also, a majority report, to prevent libegal voting in New York city.

Mr. Z. Clark, in relation to stealing and forging railroad dickets.

road lickets.

A bill was passed to reduce the par value of the Harlem Railway stock.

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New York was raised to \$25,000.

The bill was reported to the Seaste, when Mr. Your moved to strike out the Hospital Appropriation bill.

tion bill.

Mr. Fish reported a bill to suppress time bargains in the sale of stocks.

Mr. Fish then asked consent to bring up the negro suffrag resolutions, but objection was made.

Mr. Robertson's resolutions on the subject of slavery

Assembly.

Albany, April 9, 1856.

The Commissioners to examine the pecuniary affairs of the State Prisons had their compensation fixed and equalized at \$1,882 cold. to increase the appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb liastitution of New York to \$26,750, on the managers giving the Comptroller astisfactory evidence that a like sum will be raised to complete the buildings. After a long debate the proposition was agreed to.

The Supply Bill was passed in committee. The question on agreeing to the report was laid on the table.

Mr. O'Kars introduced a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

iquor Law.
The House adjourned at 4 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock.

A bill was reported complete to fix the salary of the Adjutant General.

A bill was reported complete to fix the salary of the Adjutant General.

Mr. Waons brought in a bill to fill any vacancy in the Judges of the Curt of Common Pleas of the city of New Yers.

Yers.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill to appoint commissioners to locate the second State Lunatic Asylum.

The special order on the bill continuing the mill tax was taken up.

Mr. BLATCHFORD moved to amend, by making the tax a mill and a quarter, and authorizing a loan on the sinsing fund; which was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the house.

APTERNOON SESSION.

to the house.

APPERNOON SESSION.

The Supply bill was taken up, and the Hobart Free College appropriation of \$3,000 struck out and then restored.

The compensation to the Prison Commissioners was reduced to \$169.60 to each Commissioner.

An appropriation of \$5,000 to the Parker Institute, Brooklyn, was lost.

The report was agreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading, when the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION. Relating to the law department of the Hamilton Uni-

versity.

THE BROADWAY RAHAGOAD.

Mr. STRVENS made a report respecting the Broadway Railway bill. It presents a detailed report of the Introduction of the bili, and declares all the proceedings regular. The Committee express the opin on that there has been nothing fraudulent or improper in the introduction reception or passage of the bill. The report was laid on the table without a word of remark.

[11 o'clock P. M.—Both houses still in session.]

inction, reception or passage of the buil. The report was laid on the table without a word of remark. [II o'clock P. M.—Both houses still in session.]

No Liquor After the First Monday in May—Important to Liquor Sellers.

[From the Albany Argus, April 10.]

A careful reading of the new prohibitory law induces us to believe that a wrong impression has gone abroad in relatic a to the time when the retailing of intoxicating ill quors must cease. We presume that it is quite generally understood that tavern keepers, grocers und other dealers may sell till the fourth of July. This is not so, The relling of liquor in quantities less than five gallons, except for "mechanical, chemical or medicinal purposes, and wine for sacramental use." will be illegal after the first Monday of May. We will explain the grounds on which we have arrived at this conclusion.

By our present laws (independently of the prohibition Still liquor cannot legally be sold in quantities less than five gallons without a license—either a tavern license to sell on the premises, or a grocer's license to sell by small measure, to be carried away. By the terms of the new law, it is provided that "section trenty fifth shall take effect immediately." A part of section trenty fifth reads as follows:—"No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted."

It therefore follows that the usual licenses, authorized by prior laws, and which expire on the lat Monday of May, cannot be renewed, and that the old laws prohibiting the sale of liquors in quantities less than five gallons without license, will be operative and anbject the seller to their pensities of fine and imprisonment.

But, by the new law, the second section is to take effect on the lat day of May, and that section authorized by your, "of good moral character," who is not the keeper of a tavern, grocery, or any place of public entertainment, Ac. Ac., may, on giving a bond, and taking an oath that "he does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage," and will not violate

On sand lime, ca. 'V, carth, manure, pig and smelted coppe, p. 1,000 pounds per mile... 0 1 con leached ashes brick, stone for the manufacture of lime, and bones or manure, per 1,000 pounds per mile... 0 0 pounds per mile. 0 0 0 pounds per mile. 0

On unwrought atone and slate, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On all stone wronght or partly wrought, per 1,000 younds per mile.

On Umber, squared and round, per 100 cubic feet per mile, if carried in beats.

On the same, if carried in raits, per 100 cubic feet per mile.

On the same, if cleared after the lat of June, and arriving at tide water before the latth of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile.

On the same, if cleared after the lat of June, and arriving at tide water before the latth of August, inclusive, per 100 cubic feet per mile.

On lumber carried in beats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz.

Cs lumber carried in boats, when weighed, per 1,000 pounds per mile, viz.

On white pine, white wood, base wood and cedar 0 to oak, hickory, beech, sycamers, biseks walnut and butternut.

On spruce, maple, ash, elm, fir, tamrass and yew.

On cherry.

On hemiock.

On homes, plank scantling and sawed timber, reduced to inch measure, all kinds of red cedar, cedar posts, estimating that a cood, after deducing for openings, will contain one thousand feet, and all siding, lath, and other awwed stuff less than one much thick, carried in boats. (except ruch as is cummerated in rates number 32 and 41, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed.

On the contains the contains one of the contains one of the contains one thousand feet, and all siding, lath, and other awwed stuff less than one much thick, carried in boats. (except ruch as is cummerated in rates number 32 and 41, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed. when not weighed On Femlock, per 1,000 feet per mile, when not weighed. On sub. 6 and 7, if transported in raits, per 1,000

on sub. 6 and 7, if transported in raits, per 1,000 feet per raie.

On saw dust, per 1000 pounds per mile.

On makogany, (except venesting.) reduced to inch measure, per 1,000 feet per mile.

I 5. On rawed lath, of less than ten feet in length, split lath, hoop poles, handspikes, rowing oars, broom handles, spokes, hubs, treenals, fellies, boat knees, plane stocks, pickets for fenoes, and stuff maanfactured or partly manufactured for noxes, chairs or bedsteads, hop poles, brush handles, brush backs, looking glass backs, gus stocks, piow beams, plow handles, staves and heading dressed or partly dressed, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On staves and heading, undressed, empty bartels and casks, suck sip knees, transported in boats, per 1,000 pource, per mile.

On the same, if transported in rafts, per 1,000 pounds, per mile.

9 5

per mile
On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per M., per
mile
On split posts, (not exceeding 10 feet in length,)
and rails for fences, (not exceeding 14 feet in
length,) per M., per mile, carried in boats...
On the same, if conveyed in rafts, per Me, per
mile

in the manufacture of sait, which shall be exempt from toil, and tan back, per cord per mile.

On the same, if transported in rafts, per cord per mile.

On sawed stuff for window blinds, not exceeding one fourth of on inch in thickness, and window sains and blinds, pr 1,060 pounds per mile.

On domestic diriflet spirits, going towards tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On wool, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On tolor, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On tolor, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On live cattle, sheep, hogs, horns, hoofs and bones, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On horses (except those used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, seempt from toil.

On narse used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, seempt from toil.

On rags and nink, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On horse used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, seempt from toil.

On towards and nink, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On horse used exclusively for towing boats or other floats, seempt from toil.

On tokacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On tokacco, going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On pressed hay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On pressed bay and pressed straw, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

Dounds per mile.

On corn, corn meal and cate, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On wheat, four, beriey, rye, peas and beans, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On four starting and going from tide water, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On potatoes, apples, onions, turnips, all other seculent roots, and ice, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On all other agricultural productions of the United States, not particularly specified, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

SERGRADIESE.

On veneering, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

On sugar, molasses, coffee, from in bars, bundles and sheets, teel, null rods, boiler from, null and sheets, teel, null rods, boiler from, null and spikes, horse schess, covcleys and glassware, tin rosin, tar, pitch, turpentiae, oil, anchors, chain cables, oakum, mineral water, oysters and clams, dyewoods, and all other merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile.

of sters and claims, dysesoes, and an analysis of the step of the

ment, &c. &c., may, on giving a bond, and taking an oath that "he does not use intoricating liquors as beverage," and will not violate the law, "sell into a strong process, and wise for accramental ass." Such sales, in any quantities, may be made, as above, The result is, that liquor in quantities less than five gallons cannot be said as a beverage after the first house of any of May. The penalties against it, until July 4, will be those of the old law, and not of the new—that is, forthiure of \$25 for each sale, and the liability to be indicted for a mindement, punishable by a fine not acceeding \$200, or imprisonment not exceeding size outside the penalties of the new is will come in the company of the penalties of the new is will come in the company of the penalties of the new is will come in the company of the penalties of the new is will come in the company of the penalties of the new is will come in the company of the penalties of the new is will come in the penalties of the new is all the penalties of the new is will come in the penalties of